Cuban Exile Chief Quits With Attack on Kennedy

By United Press International

MIAMI, April 18—Dr. José Miró Cardona stuck to his resignation as president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council today and then took a parting shot at the Kennedy Administration's Cuban policies. He made public a 25-page report on his relations with the United States Government.

At the same time, he prepared to move from the United States to Costa Rica.

Dr. Miró Cardona, who is 60 years old, made a brief and somber announcement confirming his resignation after a 10-minute meeting with the council. He refused to make any more statements and then pushed his way through a crowd to his waiting automobile.

Text of resignation statement by Dr. Miró Cardona, Page 14.

Dr. Miró Cardona's resignation left the council in a state of near collapse. After the meeting only nine of the 17 members remained. They were apparently under the temporary leadership of Antonio de Varona, the council's vice president.

Ties With U.S. Strained

As Dr. Miró Cardona left the site where the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba of April 17, 1961, was plotted, there were other signs of a worsening relationship between the Cuban exiles and the United States.

Dr. Miró Cardona rejected requests by three prominent Cuban exiles, who are not council members, not to publish his report.

Antonio F. Silio announced his resignation as secretary of the Revolutionary Council. He said he fully supported publishing Dr. Miró Cardona's document.

Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, announced that his Senate Subcommittee on Refugees would hold hearings soon on Cuban exile raids against the Castro regime.

As Dr. Miró Cardona left the Revolutionary Council's headquarters near downtown Miami, he said:

"I have just resigned but I am not going to make any statements. The reasons for my resignation will be contained in the document which will be re-

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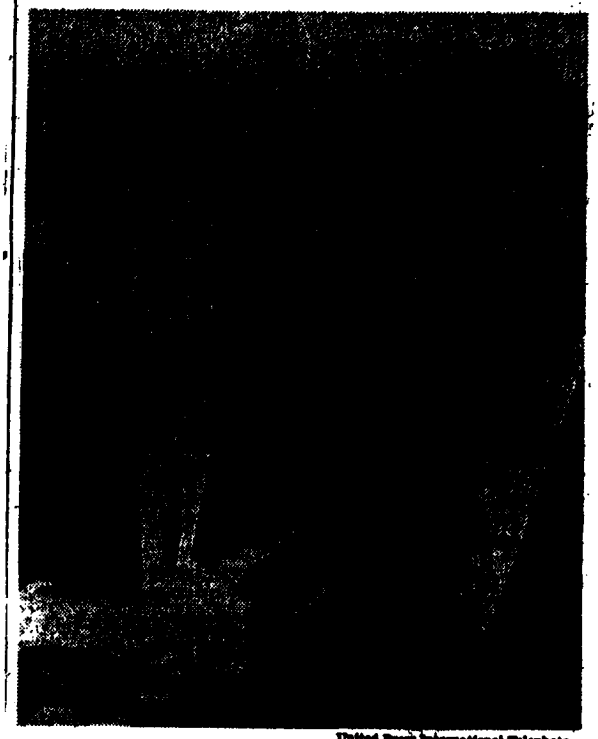

United Press International Telephoto

RESIGNS EXILE POST: Dr. José Miró Cardona, left, who quit as head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, confers with another leader, Dr. Manuel Antonio de Varona.

Leader of Cuban Exiles Quits With Sharp Attack on Kennedy

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eased in a few minutes."

Then he was driven off in his limousine, presumably to his Miami Beach home to pack for his trip to Costa Rica.

The council continued its meeting, which was then centered on the choice of a successor to Dr. Miró Cardona and the future of the council.

Mr. de Varona broke with Dr. Miró Cardona during the latter's brief resignation appearance. The two argued vehemently, informed sources reported.

Mr. de Varona criticized the document. He said publication of the confidences it contained would mean that "no government is going to want to deal with Cuban exiles" in the future.

Mr. de Varona declared the council in permanent session, but the meeting broke up at 9 P.M., nearly six hours after it began.

"Miró has burned his bridges to Washington and there can be no turning back for him now," one exile spokesman said.

Several members of the council, which includes six political groups and four nonpolitical groups, were also said to be "on the fence" over the question of whether Dr. Miró Cardona's attack on the Administration should be made public.

Dr. Miró Cardona's allegations include accusations that President Kennedy himself broke "promises" for a new invasion of Cuba and that his Administration was moving toward "pacific coexistence" with the Castro regime.

The statement said President Kennedy personally cleared the way for a second Cuban invasion at a White House meeting April 10, 1962. When the Caribbean crisis loomed last Oct. 22, Dr. Miró Cardona said, Cuban patriots, trained by the United States military, were poised to step into the vanguard of an invasion force.

But then, in two days "of unbearable tension," the exile leader said, "Khrushchev parleyed, the agreed upon date arrived, the quarantine was suspended."

Since then, Dr. Miró Cardona charged, the United States has "been in the process of liquidation of the fight" to free Cuba of Communism.

Noted Kennedy Pledge

Dr. Miró Cardona said President Kennedy pledged right after the collapse of the Bay of Pigs invasion collapse April 20, 1961, "not to abandon Cuba." In the following year, he said, he dickered ineffectually with two of the President's advisers.

But at an hour-long discussion in the White House on April 10, 1962, Dr. Miró Cardona reported, the President "dictated orders to be immediately carried out for the massive recruiting" of Cuban exiles in the United States military.

"The President ended the conversation with words I shall never forget," Dr. Miró Cardona said. He quoted Mr. Kennedy as having said:

"Your destiny is to suffer. Do not weaken. You have my support."

The document denounced the State Department for what Dr. Miró Cardona called a "violent campaign" to discredit him.

Dr. Miró Cardona released the document despite an appeal from Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, former President of Guatemala, not to do so.

Two expressions of support for President Kennedy were voiced here. One came from Julio Garceran, a former Cuban Supreme Court Justice. He said Dr. Miró Cardona's "false" charges against the Administration were "creating a grave conflict between Cubans and Americans."

A statement issued by the Authentic Cuban Revolutionary party attacked the Revolutionary Council as "not representing the will" of those fighting against Dr. Castro.

Orlich to Bar Politics

Special to The New York Times

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 18—President Francisco J. Orlich of Costa Rica said today that Dr. José Miró Cardona would be granted permission to live here but could not conduct political activities or establish a government in exile.